

10/657,495

=> FILE REG

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:21:43 ON 24 MAY 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 23 MAY 2006 HIGHEST RN 885357-09-5

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 23 MAY 2006 HIGHEST RN 885357-09-5

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 6, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=> FILE HCAPL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:21:46 ON 24 MAY 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 May 2006 VOL 144 ISS 22

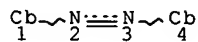
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 May 2006 (20060523/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> .D QUE

L8 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 2

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 3

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS UNS AT 1

GGCAT IS UNS AT 4

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

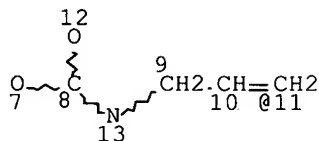
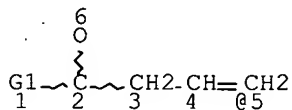
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

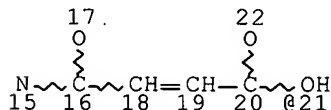
NUMBER OF NODES IS 4

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L14 STR



G2 14



VAR G1=N/O

VAR G2=5/11/21

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

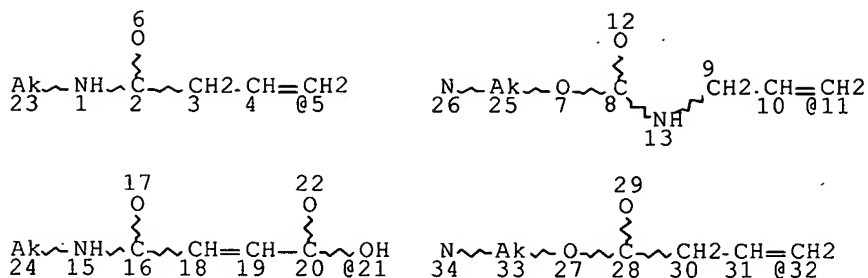
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L16 131 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L8 AND L14

L19 STR



VAR G2=5/11/21/32

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 23

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 24

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 25

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 33

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 34

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L21 13 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L16 SSS FUL L19

L23 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21

=> D L23 BIB ABS IND HITSTR 1-10

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:220216 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:285299

TI Process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation

IN Lai, Yu-Chin; Ruscio, Dominic V.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005055091	A1	20050310	US 2003-657781	20030908
	AU 2004271948	A1	20050324	AU 2004-271948	20040819
	CA 2536730	AA	20050324	CA 2004-2536730	20040819
	WO 2005025632	A1	20050324	WO 2004-US27006	20040819
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,				

SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

US	2006020338	A1	20060126	US	2005-235441	20050926
US	2006020340	A1	20060126	US	2005-235454	20050926
US	2006020337	A1	20060126	US	2005-235497	20050926

PRAI US 2003-657781 A 20030908
WO 2004-US27006 W 20040819

AB A process for producing silicone intraocular lenses (IOLs) capable of absorbing blue light. Intraocular lenses so produced block blue light from reaching the retina of an eye implanted with the IOL. By blocking blue light from reaching the retina, the IOL thereby prevents potential damage to the retina.

IC ICM A61F002-14

INCL 623005160; 623004100; 623006600; 623920000; 427002240

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST silicone intraocular eye lens blue light absorption reactive dye

IT Light
(blue; process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT Eye
(lens, implants; process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT Coating materials
Coating process
Hydrosilylation
Intraocular lenses
Optical absorption
Reactive dyes
(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-06-4D, Platinum, complexes with divinyltetramethyldisiloxane/cyclovinylnmethylsiloxane 30110-75-9D, platinum complexes
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT 847161-51-7 847161-54-0 847161-57-3
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

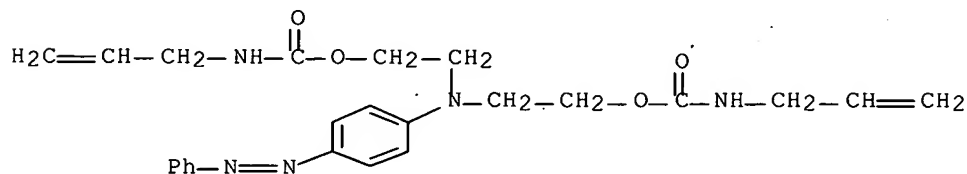
IT 2554-06-5 2627-95-4
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

IT 847161-51-7 847161-54-0 847161-57-3
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(process for making silicone intraocular lens with blue light absorption properties using reactive dyes for hydrosilation)

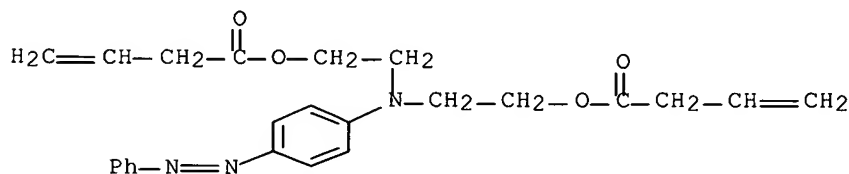
RN 847161-51-7 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, 2-propenyl-, [[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]imino]di-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



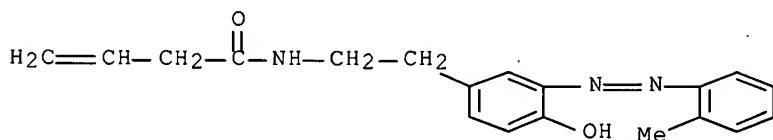
RN 847161-54-0 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Butenoic acid, [[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]imino]di-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 847161-57-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Butenamide, N-[2-[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L23 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:220187 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:298999

TI High refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability

IN Lai, Yu-Chin; Ruscio, Dominic V.

PA Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005054802	A1	20050310	US 2003-657355	20030908

US 7033391	B2	20060425		
AU 2004273431	A1	20050324	AU 2004-273431	20040819
CA 2536615	AA	20050324	CA 2004-2536615	20040819
WO 2005026788	A1	20050324	WO 2004-US27065	20040819

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-657355 A 20030908
 WO 2004-US27065 W 20040819

AB A process for producing silicone-containing prepolymers capable of absorbing blue light for use in the production of relatively high refractive index polymeric compns. is described herein. Polymeric compns. so produced are useful in the production of ophthalmic devices such as for example intraocular lenses and corneal inlays. Thus, 51.55 g hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane and 25.98 g dichloromethylsilane were reacted in the presence of hexamethylphosphoric triamide to give heptamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 28.2 g of which was reacted with 32.2 g N-[2-[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-methylphenyl)azolphenyl]ethyl]-3-butenamide to give a reactive cyclic dye compound, 3.02 g of the resulting dye compound was mixed with heptamethylphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane 73, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 4,473.6, 1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-triphenylcyclotrisiloxane 340, and potassium trimethylsilanoate 0.139 g and heated at 150-160° to give a dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated polysiloxane with Mn 88,600, refractive index >1.46, and yellow dye content 0.16%.

IC ICM C08L083-04
 ICS C08G077-04

INCL 528015000; X52-8 3.2; X52-8 3.3; X52-8 3.7; X52-486.6

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST high refractive index silicone prepolymer blue light absorption; azo dye contg polysiloxane prepolymer prepn

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(acrylic, dye-containing; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(dye-containing; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Medical goods

(ophthalmic; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Reactive dyes

(polysiloxane containing; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polysiloxane-, dye-containing; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polysiloxane-; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyurethane-; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT Eye
 Intraocular lenses
 (preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

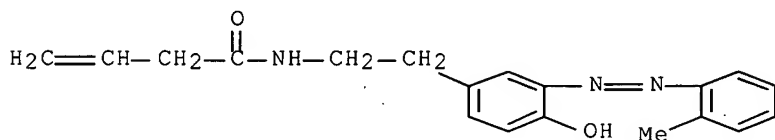
IT 15721-05-8P, Heptamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 59942-04-0P, Dimethylvinylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane 60162-06-3P, 1,3-Divinyltetramethyldisiloxane-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane copolymer 847593-98-0P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate; preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT 847593-99-1P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT 75-54-7, Dichloromethylsilane 541-05-9, Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane 847161-57-3
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

IT 847161-57-3
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of high refractive index silicone-containing prepolymers with blue light absorption capability)

RN 847161-57-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 3-Butenamide, N-[2-[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl]ethyl]- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:220184 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 142:285295
 TI Novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices
 IN Lai, Yu-Chin
 PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005054797	A1	20050310	US 2003-657495	20030908
	AU 2004272525	A1	20050324	AU 2004-272525	20040819
	CA 2536437	AA	20050324	CA 2004-2536437	20040819
	WO 2005026266	A1	20050324	WO 2004-US27008	20040819

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-657495 A 20030908

WO 2004-US27008 W 20040819

OS MARPAT 142:285295

AB The invention relates to novel azo-based reactive yellow dyes (e.g., N,N-bis(2-allylcarbamatoethyl)-(4'-phenylazo)aniline) and a process for manufacturing and using ocular devices having blue light absorption properties. Intraocular lenses so produced block blue light from reaching the retina of an eye implanted with the IOL. By blocking blue light from reaching the retina, the IOL thereby prevents potential damage to the retina. The ocular device is selected from the group consisting of contact lenses, keratoprostheses, capsular bag extension rings, corneal inlays, corneal rings and intraocular lenses.

IC ICM C08F030-08

INCL 526319000; 526279000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 37, 41

ST reactive yellow dye intraocular lense ocular device

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics

(implants; novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT Azo dyes

Coating materials

Contact lenses

Intraocular lenses

Reactive dyes

(novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT 2452-84-8P, C.I. Solvent Yellow 58 847356-36-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(intermediate; novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT 7440-06-4D, Platinum, cyclovinylnmethylsiloxane complex

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT 156048-34-9D, Dimethylsilanediol-diphenylsilanediol copolymer, vinyl-terminated

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological

study); USES (Uses)

(novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT 51-67-2, p-β-Aminoethylphenol 95-53-4, o-Toluidine, reactions
1470-91-3, Vinylacetyl chloride 1476-23-9, Allyl isocyanate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting materials; novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

IT 847161-51-7P, N,N-Bis-(2-allylcarbamatoethyl)-(4'-phenylazo)aniline 847161-54-0P, N,N-Bis-(2-vinylacetoxyethyl)-(4'-phenylazo)aniline 847161-57-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(yellow dyes; novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

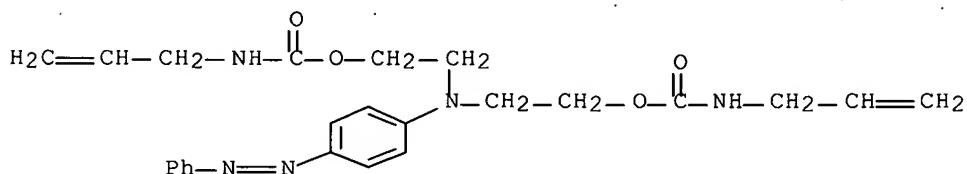
IT 847161-51-7P, N,N-Bis-(2-allylcarbamatoethyl)-(4'-phenylazo)aniline 847161-54-0P, N,N-Bis-(2-vinylacetoxyethyl)-(4'-phenylazo)aniline 847161-57-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(yellow dyes; novel reactive yellow dyes useful for ocular devices)

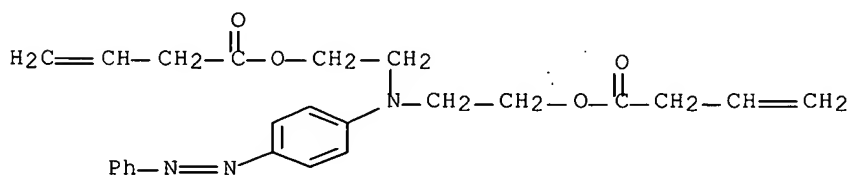
RN 847161-51-7 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, 2-propenyl-, [[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]imino]di-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



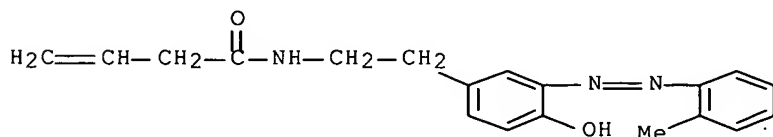
RN 847161-54-0 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Butenoic acid, [[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]imino]di-2,1-ethanediyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



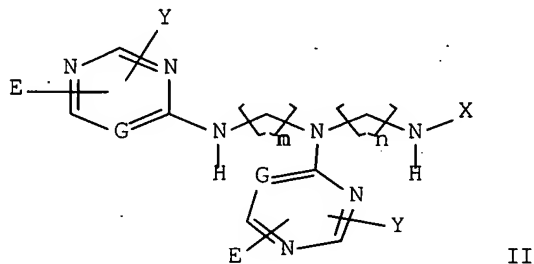
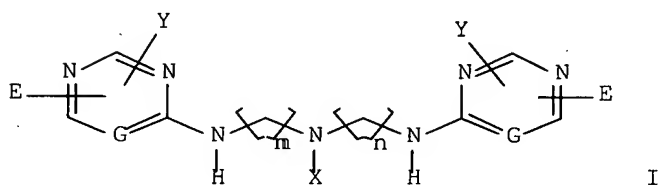
RN 847161-57-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Butenamide, N-[2-[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl]ethyl]- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L23 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:267394 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 140:305380
 TI Mixtures of reactive polyazo dyes, their production and their use
 IN Russ, Werner; Ebenezer, Warren James; Hutchings, Michael Gordon
 PA Dystar Textilfarben G.m.b.H. & Co. Deutschland K.-G., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004026966	A1	20040401	WO 2003-EP10190	20030913
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003270191	A1	20040408	AU 2003-270191	20030913
PRAI	GB 2002-21907	A	20020920		
	WO 2003-EP10190	W	20030913		
OS	MARPAT 140:305380				
GI					



AB The invention refers to mixts. of water soluble reactive dyes comprising one or more of I (E = disazo chromophore; G = N, substituted carbon; X = halogenated N heterocycle; Y = halogen, quaternary ammonium; m, n = 2-6) and one or more of II (E, G, X, Y, m, n as for I). The dyes are useful for cellulosic and amide group-containing textile substrates. In an example,

diethylenetriamine was condensed (1:2) with a dichlorotriazinyl navy dye followed with acetic anhydride to give a mixture of 2 reactive polyazo dyes.

IC ICM C09B062-09

ICS C09B062-25; C09B062-03; C09B067-22

CC 41-3 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)

Section cross-reference(s): 28, 40

ST reactive polyazo dye prodn

IT Reactive azo dyes

(production of mixts. of reactive polyazo dyes)

IT 676347-71-0P 676347-72-1P 676347-73-2P 676347-74-3P 676347-75-4P
 676347-76-5P 676347-77-6P 676347-78-7P 676347-79-8P 676347-80-1P
 676347-81-2P 676347-82-3P 676347-83-4P 676347-84-5P 676347-85-6P
 676347-86-7P 676347-87-8P 676347-88-9P 676347-89-0P 676347-90-3P
 676347-91-4P 676347-92-5P 676347-93-6P 676347-94-7P 676347-95-8P
 676347-96-9P 676347-97-0P 676347-98-1P 676347-99-2P 676348-00-8P
 676348-01-9P 676348-02-0P 676348-03-1P 676348-04-2P
676348-05-3P 676348-06-4P 676348-07-5P 676348-08-6P
676348-09-7P 676348-10-0P 676348-11-1P 676348-12-2P
 676348-13-3P 676348-14-4P 676348-15-5P 676348-17-7P 676348-18-8P
 676348-19-9P 676348-20-2P 676348-21-3P 676348-22-4P 676348-97-3P
676348-98-4P 676348-99-5P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(dye; production of mixts. of reactive polyazo dyes)

IT 108-24-7, Acetic anhydride 111-40-0, Diethylenetriamine 64253-81-2

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting material; production of mixts. of reactive polyazo dyes)

IT **676348-05-3P 676348-09-7P 676348-99-5P**

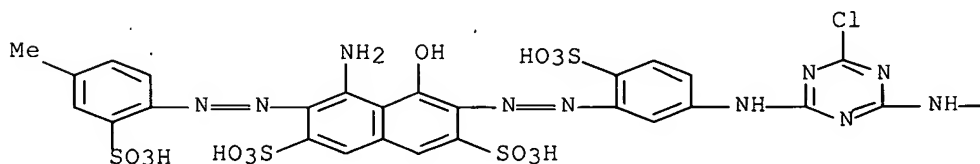
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

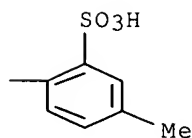
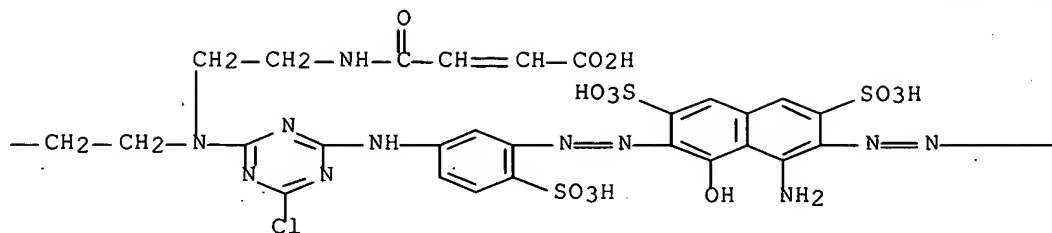
(dye; production of mixts. of reactive polyazo dyes)

RN 676348-05-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Butenoic acid, 4-[[2-[[4-[[3-[[8-amino-1-hydroxy-7-[(4-methyl-2-sulphophenyl)azo]-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulphophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl][2-[[4-[[3-[[8-amino-1-hydroxy-7-[(4-methyl-2-sulphophenyl)azo]-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulphophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]amino]ethyl]amino]-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

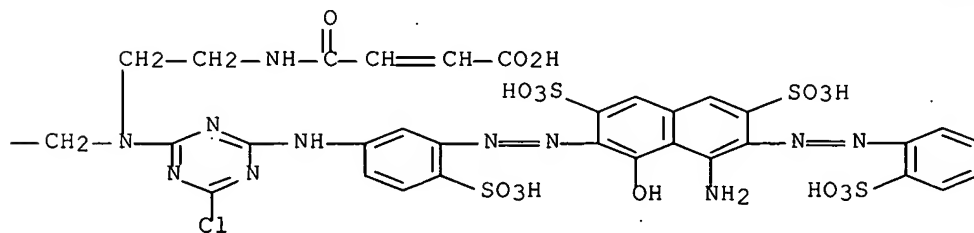
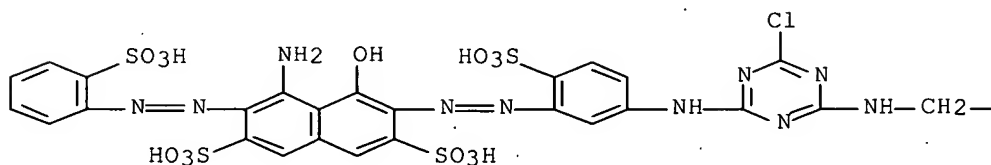
PAGE 1-A





RN 676348-09-7 HCAPLUS

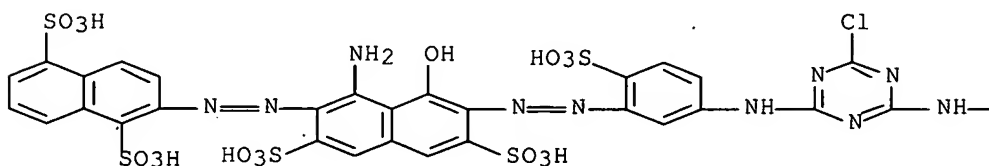
CN 2-Butenoic acid, 4-[[2-[[4-[[3-[[8-amino-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[(2-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulfophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl][2-[[4-[[3-[[8-amino-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[(2-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulfophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]amino]ethyl]amino]-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



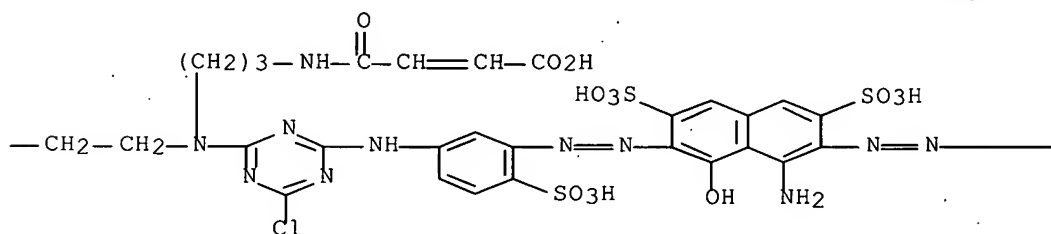
RN 676348-99-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Butenoic acid, 4-[[[3-[[[4-[[[3-[[8-amino-7-[(1,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulphophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl][2-[[4-[[[3-[[8-amino-7-[(1,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulphophenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]amino]propyl]amino]-4-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

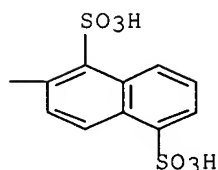
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C



RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:250328 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 140:294892

TI Photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof

IN Takagi, Hideki; Watanabe, Osamu

PA Toyota Central Research and Development Laboratories, Inc., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004093996	A2	20040325	JP 2002-256299	20020902
PRAI	JP 2002-256299		20020902		

AB The title material contains light-sensitive materials, which change the volume according to irradiated light, in the matrix made of Si and/or metal and oxygen, wherein the light-sensitive material bounds to the matrix material with covalent bonds with ≥ 50 % of the condensation degree. The material shows the improved sensitivity without deteriorating the material characteristics and is suitable for optical recording.

IC ICM G03C001-725

ICS C08G077-26; C08G079-00; C09B029-08; C09B043-20; C09B069-00;
G11B007-24; C07F007-21

CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST photosensitive showing matrix vol.manuf

IT Light-sensitive materials

Optical recording materials

(photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof)

IT 1476-23-9 2734-52-3, Disperse Red 19 2872-52-8, Disperse Red 1
10025-78-2 24801-88-5, 3-(Triethoxysilyl)propyl isocyanate

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof)

IT 67-56-1P, Methanol, reactions 675129-68-7P 675129-69-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);
USES (Uses)

(photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof)

IT 147274-64-4P 675129-70-1P 675129-71-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof)

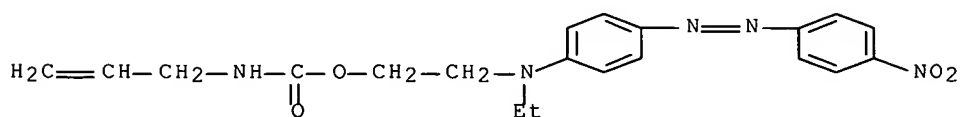
IT 675129-68-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);
USES (Uses)

(photosensitive materials showing matrix volume change and method for manufacture thereof)

RN 675129-68-7 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, 2-propenyl-, 2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



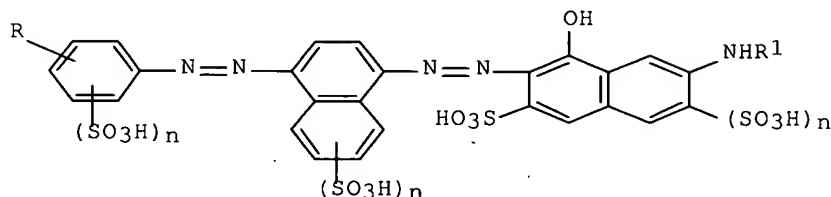
L23 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:781837 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 123:172627
 TI Disazo and tetrakisazo dyes, their preparation and use
 IN Hassenrueck, Karin; Reinhardt, Karl-Heinz; Wild, Peter; Wunderlich, Klaus
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 29 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4340354	A1	19950601	DE 1993-4340354	19931126
	EP 657506	A1	19950614	EP 1994-117935	19941114
	EP 657506	B1	19980916		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
	US 5646257	A	19970708	US 1994-342295	19941118
	JP 07196931	A2	19950801	JP 1994-309449	19941121
PRAI	DE 1993-4340354	A	19931126		
OS	MARPAT 123:172627				
GI					



AB The dyes, especially useful in water-based jet-printing inks, have the structure I [R = doubling group, [CH:CHC6H3(SO3H)]mNHXR2YXR3R4; R1 = H, (un)substituted C1-4-alkyl or C2-5-acyl or Ph or Bz; R2-R4 = halo, OH, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkoxy, amino; X = s-triazine-2,4,6-triyl; Y = bridging group; m, n = 0, 1]. Thus, 2,4-H2N(AcNH)C6H3SO3H was diazotized and coupled with 8,2-H2NC10H6SO3H, the resulting monoazo amine was diazotized and coupled with 5,3,2,7-HO(H2N)C10H4(SO3H)2, and the product was deacetylated to give a disazo amine intermediate (II). II was coupled with terephthaloyl chloride to give a I with R = p-C6H4(CO)2, R1 = H, and n = 1, which, as the Na salt, gave a 1.5% aqueous solution which provided light- and wetfast deep black shades on paper by ink-jet printing.

IC ICM C09B035-56

ICS C09B031-072; C09B056-04; C09B056-08; C09B043-136; C09B062-09;
 C09B067-26; D06P001-39; D06P003-60; C09D011-00; C07C309-50;
 C07C241-00

ICA D06P003-32; C07C309-46; C07C309-47; C07C245-12; C07D307-68

ICI C07D403-04; C07D251-54; C07D295-125

CC 41-3 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and Photographic Sensitizers)

Section cross-reference(s): 42

ST azo dye jet printing ink; tetrakisazo dye paper

IT Paper

(preparation of black polyazo dyes for)

IT Dyes, azo
(preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

IT Inks
(jet-printing, preparation of black polyazo dyes for)

IT 90-40-4, RR acid 119-28-8, 8-Amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling component; preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

IT 88-64-2, 4-Acetamido-2-aminobenzenesulfonic acid 96-78-6,
5-Acetamido-2-aminobenzenesulfonic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diazo component; preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

IT 167489-54-5P 167489-55-6P 167489-56-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

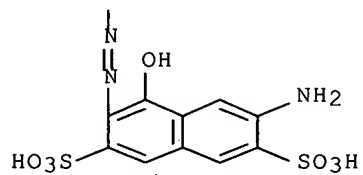
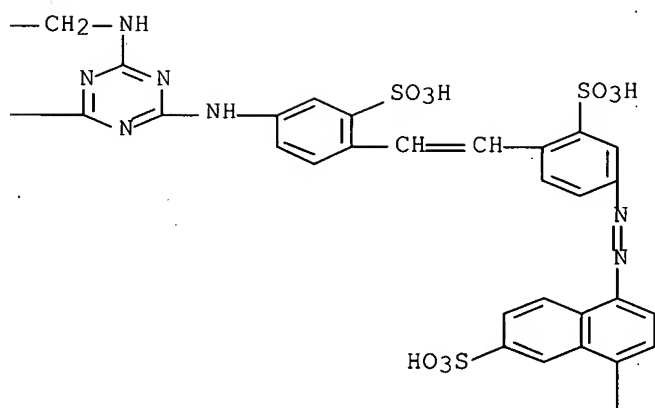
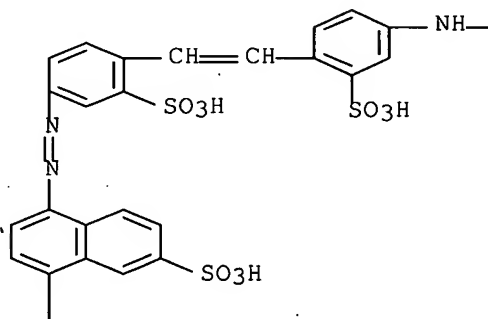
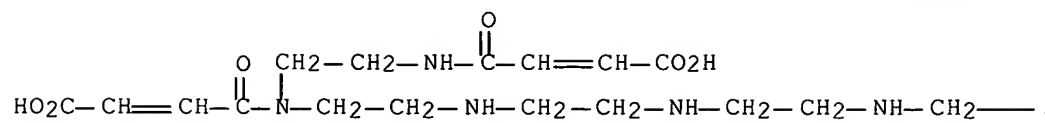
IT 167489-45-4P 167489-46-5P 167489-47-6P 167489-48-7P 167489-49-8P
167489-50-1P 167489-51-2P 167489-52-3P **167489-53-4P**
168758-96-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

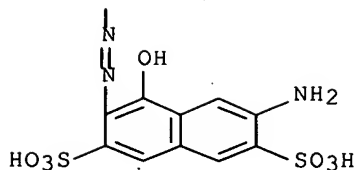
IT 81-11-8, 4,4'-Diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid 100-20-9,
1,4-Benzenedicarbonyl dichloride 108-31-6, 2,5-Furandione, reactions
108-77-0, Cyanuric chloride 4067-16-7, Pentaethylenehexamine
4461-39-6, N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1,3-propanediamine 5308-25-8,
N-Ethylpiperazine 17026-77-6, 4-Acetamido-4'-aminostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

IT **167489-53-4P**
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of black polyazo dyes for paper and for jet-printing inks)

RN 167489-53-4 HCAPLUS

CN 3,6,9,12,15-Pentaazanonadec-17-en-19-oic acid, 1-[[[4,6-bis[[4-[2-[4-[[4-[(7-amino-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-6-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl]azo]-2-sulfophenyl]ethenyl]-3-sulfophenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-12-(3-carboxy-1-oxo-2-propenyl)-16-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





- L23 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1974:28434 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 80:28434
 TI New intermediates and dyes for synthetic polymer fibers. Derivatives of 2-chloro-4-nitro-4'-(N- β -hydroxyethyl-N- β -cyanoethylamino)azobenzene
 AU Al-Kassim, Salwa; Peters, Arnold T.
 CS Sch. Colour Chem., Univ. Bradford, Bradford, UK
 SO Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists (1973), 89(10), 359-63
 CODEN: JSDCAA; ISSN: 0037-9859
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Dyes(36) for polyesters prepared by condensation of I (R = H) with carboxylic acid chlorides, sulfonyl chlorides, isocyanates, isothiocyanates, chloroformates, and miscellaneous reactive halogen compds. and purified by preparative layer chromatog. had good light- and sublimation fastness. In general, the specific nature of the reactant was not significant, although introduction of aryl or cycloalkyl groups into the the R group tended to increase sublimation fastness. For example, I (R = CO₂Ph) had 6-7 lightfastness value as determined in the standard manner on a Xenotest Model 450. The sublimation fastness values as determined on the Fixotest apparatus were 220, 200 and 180.deg. at 0.1, 0.5, and 2.5% depths, resp. The dyeing properties of all the dyes, on secondary cellulose acetate, were generally poorer than those of I(R = H).
 CC 40-4 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
 ST polyester fiber dye; azobenzene disperse dye; cellulose acetate fiber dyeing; fastness azobenzene disperse dye
 IT Dyes, azo
 ([[(chloronitrophenyl)azo] [(cyanoethyl) (hydroxyethyl) amino] benzene ester derivs., dyeing and fastness properties on acetate and polyester fibers)
 IT Acetate fibers
 Polyester fibers
 RL: PROC (Process)
 (dyeing of, with [(chloronitrophenyl)azo] [(cyanoethyl) (hydroxyethyl) amino] benzene ester derivs., fastness of)
 IT Ultraviolet and visible spectra
 (of [(chloronitrophenyl)azo] [(cyanoethyl) (hydroxyethyl) amino] benzene ester derivs.)
 IT Dyeing
 (of acetate and polyester fibers, with [(chloronitrophenyl)azo] [(cyanoethyl) (hydroxyethyl) amino] benzene ester derivs.)
 IT 6021-61-0 15087-68-0 51083-72-8 51083-73-9 51083-74-0 51083-75-1
 51083-76-2 51083-77-3 51083-78-4 51083-79-5 51083-80-8
 51083-81-9 51083-82-0 51083-83-1 51083-84-2 51083-85-3
 51083-86-4 51083-87-5 51083-88-6 51083-89-7 51083-90-0
 51083-91-1 51083-92-2 51083-93-3 51083-94-4 51083-95-5
 51083-96-6 51083-97-7 51083-98-8 51083-99-9 51084-00-5

51084-01-6 51084-02-7 51094-59-8 51094-60-1

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dyeing properties and spectra of)

IT 57-06-7 75-36-5 79-03-8 79-04-9 86-84-0 98-09-9 98-88-4
103-71-9 103-72-0 103-80-0 109-90-0 121-17-5 501-53-1 527-69-5
541-41-3 542-85-8 551-06-4 622-78-6 627-11-2 701-99-5
1448-87-9 1476-23-9 1885-14-9 1942-61-6 2257-09-2 2719-27-9
2812-73-9 2937-50-0 3173-53-3 3867-55-8 5130-24-5 42814-50-6

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(esterification by, of [(chloronitrophenyl)azo] [(cyanoethyl) (hydroxyethyl) amino] benzene)

IT 6657-33-6

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(esterification of, dyeing and fastness properties on acetate and polyester fibers in relation to)

IT 5332-73-0 16499-88-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(imidation by, of trimellitic acid chloride azo dye derivs.)

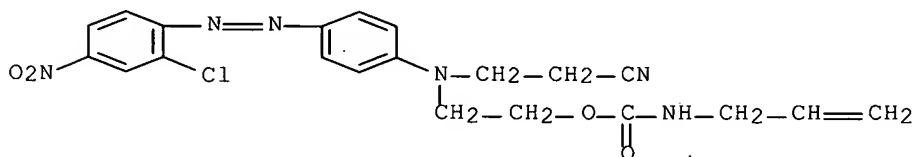
IT 51083-79-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(dyeing properties and spectra of)

RN 51083-79-5 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, 2-propenyl-, 2-[[4-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl] (2-cyanoethyl) amino] ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L23 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1970:457153 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 73:57153

TI Water-insoluble azo dyes

PA Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur A.-G.

SO Fr., 15 pp.

CODEN: FRXXAK

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

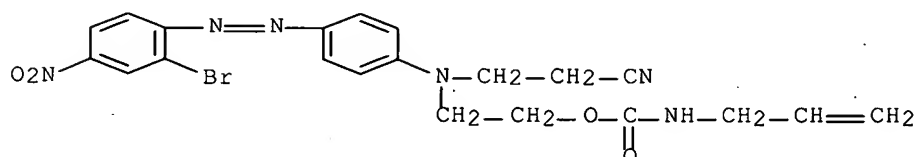
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	FR 1582454		19690926	FR	19680927
	DE 1644126			DE	
	GB 1223137			GB	
PRAI	DE		19670930		

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

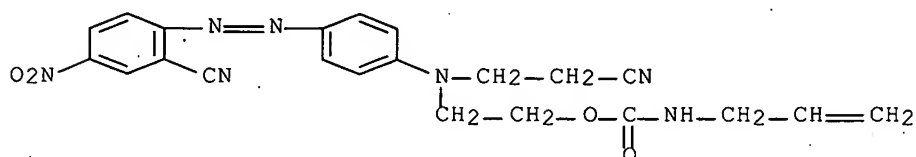
AB Water-insol. azo dyes (I) with improved sublimation fastness, useful for dyeing polyesters and cellulose acetate textiles, are prepared As an example, I (R = Br), m. 118-20°, scarlet on polyester and cellulose acetate fibers, was prepared by coupling diazotized 2,4-Br(O2N)C6H3NH2 with PhN(CH2CH2CN)CH2CH2O2CNHCH2CH:CH2, or by treating 4,2-O2NBrC6H3N:NC6H4N(CH2CH2CN)CH2CH2OH-4 with CH2:CHCH2NCO. Similarly prepared

were the following I (R, m.p., and shade given): H, 97-8°, orange; CN, 111-13°, -.

- IC C09B
CC 40 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)
ST polyester fibers dyeing; cellulose acetate fibers dyeing; azo mono dyes
IT Dyes, azo
 ((hydroxyethyl)[(nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]propionitrile allylcarbamate
 (ester) derivs., polyester fibers)
IT Fiber, polyester, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
 (dyes for, [(hydroxyethyl)[(nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]propionitrile
 allylcarbamate (ester) derivs. as)
IT Carbamic acid, allyl-, ester with 3-[N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]propionitrile
 Propionitrile, 3-[N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]-,
 allylcarbamate (ester)
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
IT 26424-49-7P 28824-51-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
IT 26424-49-7P 28824-51-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
RN 26424-49-7 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, allyl-, ester with 3-[p-[(2-bromo-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-N-(2-
 hydroxyethyl)anilino]propionitrile (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- RN 28824-51-3 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, allyl-, ester with 2-[[p-[(2-cyanoethyl)(2-
 hydroxyethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-5-nitrobenzonitrile (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

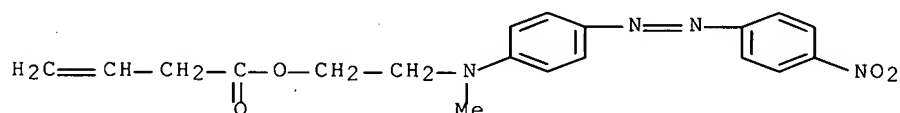


- L23 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1964:60780 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 60:60780
OREF 60:10643c-d
TI Reaction of $\alpha\beta$ -unsaturated acid chlorides with alcohols in the
 presence of tertiary amines

AU Hickmott, P. W.
 CS Roy. Coll. Adv. Technol., Salford, UK
 SO Journal of the Chemical Society (1964), (Mar.), 883-7
 CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 OS CASREACT 60:60780
 AB The reaction of acryloyl chloride with alcs. in the presence of pyridine has been shown to give the water-soluble 1-(2-alkoxycarbonyl)ethylpyridinium chloride, as the main product, in addition to the alkyl acrylate of other tertiary amines (quinolines, Et₃N, PhCH₂NMe₂, and 4-methylmorpholine, but not aromatic amines, such as PhNMe₂) give similar H₂O-soluble adducts. A mechanism for this reaction has been proposed.
 CC 37 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
 IT Chlorides
 (acid, reaction of α,β -unsatd., with alcs. in presence of tertiary amines)
 IT Amines
 (alc. reaction with α,β -unsatd. acid chlorides in presence of tertiary)
 IT Alcohols
 (reactions of, with α,β -unsatd. acid chlorides in presence of tertiary amines)
 IT Ammonium, (2-carboxyethyl)triethyl; chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester
 Ammonium, (3-carboxypropyl)dimethylphenyl, chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester
 Pyridinium, 1-(1-carboxyethyl)-, nitrate, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester
 IT 91959-33-0, Cinnamamide, α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]-(esters)
 IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, esters with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, esters with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 625-38-7, 3-Butenoic acid, esters with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 3724-65-0, Crotonic acid, esters with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 91959-33-0, Cinnamamide, α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]-93809-45-1, Acrylic acid, 2-chloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 93994-24-2, Propionic acid, 3-bromo-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 93994-52-6, Propionic acid, 2-chloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 94163-92-5, Propionic acid, 3-iodo-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 94332-35-1, Acrylic acid, trichloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 95125-60-3, Propionic acid, 3-chloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 95166-98-6, Acrylic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 95956-04-0, Cinnamic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 97078-82-5, 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 100736-47-8, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxypropyl)-, chloride, ester with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 100768-79-4, 4-(2-Carboxyethyl)-4-methylmorpholinium chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 100771-57-1, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxy-1-methylethyl)-, chloride, ester with α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)-methylamino]cinnamamide 100978-46-9, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

100978-47-0, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, nitrate,
 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 100997-06-6,
 Ammonium, (2-carboxyethyl)triethyl, chloride, ester with
 α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide 101521-43-1,
 Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, bromide, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 101521-77-1, Pyridinium,
 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, iodide, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 101521-83-9, Pyridinium,
 1-(1-carboxyethyl)-, chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 103651-73-6, 1-(2-
 Carboxyethyl)quinolinium chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 104878-93-5, Pyridinium,
 1-(2-carboxy-2-chloroethyl)-, nitrate, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 736098-02-5, Pyridinium,
 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, ester with α -cyano-p-[(2-
 hydroxyethyl)methylamino]cinnamamide
 (preparation of)

IT 97078-82-5, 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-
 nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester
 (preparation of)
 RN 97078-82-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester
 (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L23 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1964:60779 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 60:60779

OREF 60:10642g-h,10643a-c

TI Studies in the 4-phenylpiperidine series. VI. N-Substituted derivatives of
 4-phenyl-4-formylpiperidine having strychnine-like activity

AU Chiavarelli, S.; Iorio, M. A.; Longo, V. G.

CS Univ. Rome

SO Farmaco, Edizione Scientifica (1964), 19(1), 14-29

CODEN: FRPSAX; ISSN: 0430-0920

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB cf. CA 55, 13427a. The following I obtained from I (R = H) by conventional
 methods in 40-97% yields (R, b.p./mm., m.p., and nD temperature, and m.p. of
 picrate, hydrochloride, or MeI given): Me, 95-7°/0.1, 29-30°, 1.5460/21°,
 picrate 164°; Et, 90-5°/0.1, 35-7°, 1.5360/22°, -; Pr, 97-9°/0.1, 29°,
 1.5340/22°, MeI 214°; iso-Pr, 91-3°/0.1, 63°, 1.5380/23°, MeI 188°; Bu, 103-
 7°/0.1, -, 1.5270/23°, MeI 198°; CH2:CHCH2, 99-101°/0.1, -, 1.5393/29°, -; β -
 cyanoethyl, 153-6°/0.15, 51°, 1.5512/22°, HCl 169-70°; γ -cyanopropyl, 165-
 70°/0.1, -, 1.5559/23°, -; β -hydroxyethyl, 139-42°/0.1, -, 1.5571/20° -; β -
 dimethylaminoethyl, 125-7°/0.1, 46°, -, dipicrate 176-7°; γ -
 dimethylaminopropyl, 130-5°/0.12, -, 1.5244/23° dipicrate 224-5°; β -
 diethylaminoethyl, 143-8°/0.1, -, 1.5295/18°, di-HCl (decomposition); γ -
 diethylaminopropyl, 133-8°/0.1, -, 1.5244/23°, dipicrate 199°; β -

dibenzylaminoethyl, 205-10°/0.1, 86°, -, dipicrate 136-7°; β -benzylaminoethyl, -, -, -, di-HCl 227°; β -piperidinoethyl, 138-40°/0.08, 78°, -, di-HCl 267° (decomposition); β -morpholinoethyl, 148-52°/0.1, 69-70°, -, di-HCl 269° (decomposition); N,N-dimethylcarbamoylmethyl, 160-3°/0.15, 107°, -, -; N,N-diethylcarbamoylmethyl, 160-4°/0.1, 68°, -, MeI 169°; dimethylaminoacetyl, 145-8°/0.08, 59°, -, -; diethylaminoacetyl, 161-6°/0.15, 48-50°, 1.5355/22°, MeI 172°; dipropylaminoacetyl, 162-8°/0.1, -, 1.5505/20°, picrate 139°; diethylaminopropionyl, 158-63°/0.08, -, 1.5696/20°, -; dipropylaminopropionyl, 156-60°/0.08, -, 1.5548/20°, -. Infrared spectra of I in Nujol solution were determined and discussed. None of the N-substituted derivs. of I showed a greater strychnine-like activity than the N-Me compound. Increase in length of the alkyl group, unsatn., and nitrile or amino groups decreased or abolished activity.

CC 37 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))

IT Amino group

Cyano group

(4-phenylisonipecotaldehyde derivs. containing, strychnine-like activity in relation to)

IT Chains (chemical)

(length of, of 4-phenylisonipecotaldehyde derivs., strychnine-like activity and)

IT Spectra, infrared

(of 4-phenylisonipecotaldehyde derivs.)

IT Ammonium, (2-carboxyethyl)triethyl, chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

Ammonium, (3-carboxypropyl)dimethylphenyl, chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

Benzanilide, 3',4'-dichloro-3,4,5-trimethoxy-

Pyridinium, 1-(1-carboxyethyl)-, nitrate, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

IT 57-24-9, Strychnine

(4-phenylisonipecotaldehyde derivs. with activity of)

IT 771-99-3, Piperidine, 4-phenyl-
(derivs.)

IT 6952-94-9, Isonipecotaldehyde, 4-phenyl-
(derivs., with strychnine-like activity)

IT 41616-43-7, Ethanol, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]-

91959-33-0, Cinnamamide, α -cyano-p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]-
(esters)

IT 1201-91-8, Benzaldehyde, p-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]- 3691-79-0, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-methyl-4-phenyl- 6952-94-9, Isonipecotaldehyde,

4-phenyl- 10286-75-6, Benzanilide, 3',4'-dichloro- 24303-05-7,

Nicotinanilide, 3',4'-dichloro- 26979-17-9, Isonipecotaldehyde,

1-ethyl-4-phenyl- 26979-18-0, Isonipecotaldehyde, 4-phenyl-1-propyl-

26979-19-1, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-butyl-4-phenyl- 26979-20-4,

Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-isopropyl-4-phenyl- 41616-43-7, Ethanol,

2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]- 68279-84-5,

Isonicotinanilide, 3',4'-dichloro- 91639-95-1, Isonipecotaldehyde,

4-phenyl-, hydrochloride 91959-33-0, Cinnamamide, α -cyano-p-[(2-

hydroxyethyl)methylamino]- 92644-79-6, Isonipecotaldehyde,

1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-phenyl- 92651-64-4, Isonipecotaldehyde,

4-phenyl-1-propenyl- 93881-26-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 4-phenyl-, picrate

93990-38-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-diethylglycyl)-4-phenyl-

93990-39-7, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenyl-

93990-45-5, 1-Piperidineacetamide, N,N-diethyl-4-formyl-4-phenyl-

93994-24-2, Propionic acid, 3-bromo-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-

nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 93994-52-6, Propionic acid,

2-chloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

93999-33-8, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl-

94093-88-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-phenyl- 94163-92-5, Propionic acid, 3-iodo-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 94373-38-3, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl- 94431-60-4, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[3-(diethylamino)propyl]-4-phenyl- 94801-62-4, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(3-cyanopropyl)-4-phenyl- 94861-18-4, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-4-phenyl- 94864-58-1, Isonipecotaldehyde, 4-phenyl-1-(2-piperidinoethyl)- 94864-74-1, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-diethyl- β -alanyl)-4-phenyl- 94997-59-8, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenyl-, dihydrochloride 95125-60-3, Propionic acid, 3-chloro-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 95126-29-7, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl-, dihydrochloride 95555-89-8, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dipropylglycyl)-4-phenyl- 95814-65-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 4-phenyl-1-(2-piperidinoethyl)-, dihydrochloride 95956-04-0, Cinnamic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 96064-42-5, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dipropyl- β -alanyl)-4-phenyl- 96271-80-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl-, dipicrate 96275-84-2, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(dibenzylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl- 96310-54-2, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-4-phenyl-, dipicrate 96416-51-2, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[3-(diethylamino)propyl]-4-phenyl-, dipicrate 96765-59-2, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(dibenzylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl-, dipicrate 96977-46-7, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dimethyl- β -alanyl)-4-phenyl- 97017-98-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(benzylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl- 97020-65-0, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dimethylglycyl)-4-phenyl- 97078-82-5, 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 97079-40-8, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-methyl-4-phenyl-, picrate 97297-70-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dipropylglycyl)-4-phenyl-, picrate 97495-02-8, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-phenyl-, hydrochloride 97595-13-6, 4-Formyl-1-isopropyl-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidinium iodide 97595-14-7, 4-Formyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-1-propylpiperidinium iodide 98131-84-1, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-[2-(benzylamino)ethyl]-4-phenyl-, dihydrochloride 98132-78-6, 1-Piperidineacetamide, 4-formyl-N,N-dimethyl-4-phenyl- 98347-93-4, 1-Butyl-4-formyl-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidinium iodide 99691-47-1, Diethyl[[(4-formyl-4-phenylpiperidino)carbonyl]methyl]methylammonium iodide 99800-82-5, 1-(N,N-Diethylglycyl)-4-formyl-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidinium iodide 100768-79-4, 4-(2-Carboxyethyl)-4-methylmorpholinium chloride, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 100978-46-9, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 100978-47-0, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, nitrate, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 101123-68-6, Isonipecotaldehyde, 1-(N,N-dimethyl- β -alanyl)-4-phenyl-, picrate 101521-43-1, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, bromide, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 101521-77-1, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxyethyl)-, iodide, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester 104878-93-5, Pyridinium, 1-(2-carboxy-2-chloroethyl)-, nitrate, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

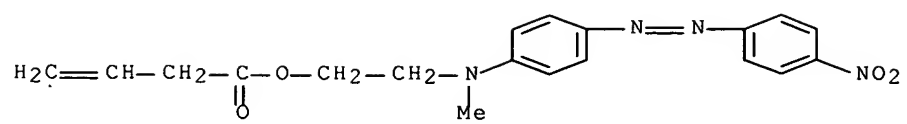
(preparation of)

IT 97078-82-5, 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester

(preparation of)

RN 97078-82-5 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Butenoic acid, 2-[N-methyl-p-[(p-nitrophenyl)azo]anilino]ethyl ester (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=>